North Thána Division.—Round guard Shaik Mahmad dismissed for general misconduct and dishonesty. Forest guard Lakshman Bábáji dismissed for being convicted of causing grievous hurt. Náráyan Rághu tried, convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour for embezzling Government money. 19 round and 57 beat guards were otherwise punished.

South Thána Division.—Seven forest guards were dismissed for various offences.

East Khándesh Division.—One round guard, 2 depôt officers and 20 beat guards were dismissed for misconduct and leaving their posts without leave.

West Khándesh Division.—Twenty-eight round and beat guards were dismissed for misconduct and deserting their posts.

Sátára Division.—One range forest officer was reduced and transferred. Four round guards were dismissed for corrupt practices, one of whom was prosecuted and convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; and seven beat guards were dismissed for corrupt practices, prolonged absence from their posts without leave, &c.

Surat Division.—One forest guard was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for extortion.

281. The year 1891-92 has been an extremely unhealthy one in the forests as the following list of casualties will show:—

No.	Division.	Deaths.
1	North Thána...	5
2	East Khándesh	2
3	West Khándesh	8
4	Násik	8
5	Ahmednagar	2
6	Sátára	3
7	Surat	7
8	Panch Maháls	6

282. Influenza prevailed very severely among the Bhils and forest tribes more particularly; it is reported that in the Dángs alone 2,000 persons died from its visitation out of a population of below 33,000 souls; Mahomed Ismáil, range forest officer, Upper Dángs, succumbed to it. In the Panch Maháls the department lost the services of Mr. Dámodhar Moreshwar, ranger, Rs. 60 Grade, and range forest officer of Godhra, an honest, hard-working and excellent officer, who died under jungle fever. One of the forest guards in the Ahmednagar division died of hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog.

283. The office establishments worked well, as the annual report of the Accountant General exhibits; a few names are especially deserving of mention, *viz.*, Messrs. Keshav Ganesh Vaidya, Mahádev Náráyan Gokhale, Krishnáji Venkatesh Lohokare in the Conservator's office; and Messrs. Shivrám Bhikáji Rangnekar, Trimbak Bhikáji Laváte, Tukárám Vithoba Sonár, Dámodar Tukárám Salsingikar, Bálkrishna Gopal Kher, Annáji Gopál Mujumdár, Trimbak Covind Mahájan, Shankar Rámchandra Sapre, Báji Rámchandra Bápat and Venkatesh Hari Shikhare in the divisional forest offices.

284. The divisional forest offices and records of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára, East Khándesh, North Thána, West Khándesh, South Thána, Panch Maháls, Surat, Násik and Working Plans were examined within their respective juirsdictions during the year by the Conservator, who found no cause for

bleshvar. Along this upper section of the Koyana valley from Helwank north, which has never been travelled over by carts, tents, &c., had to be carried by coolies. Daily inspections of the forests, including those of Rasati, Sirsingi, Taloshi, Pali and Maldeo at the head of the Tivra pass, upon the drainage slopes overhanging the Koyana valley, were made, which entailed considerable hill-climbing and walking great distances from before sunrise to midday. There is a very dense and strong growth of bamboos on the tops and upper slopes of all the hills, intermixed with ever-green timber trees of very fair size, but kumri cultivation runs up the steep sides of the mountains to varying heights up to 500 feet from the bottom of the valley, and is denuding very completely the slopes upon which it is practised, all vegetation being completely shaved off, and the soil which rested upon the slopes is washed down into the bed of the Koyana river; if then the forests upon the higher slopes are not preserved, there will be dangerous floods, for the mountain sides are very steep and the rainfall is very heavy and other disastrous consequences will follow. The Conservator walked up to Kas from Shembdi, and inspected the forests upon the catchment of the reservoir, which was constructed for the water-supply of the city and cantonments of Sátára, to which the water is carried by pipes, a distance of many miles; it was noticed that a depth of 7 feet of water only was registered at the out-let. The Conservator walked also to the Met-Indoli forests and up to the top of Waseota fort on the very edge of the ghâts; the forests on the lower slopes to half way up are splendid, almost primeval in appearance, for they contain many trees of really grand proportions, and seedlings of all ages and kinds abound, but the cost of exploitation of timber would at present be very great. Selection felling would probably be the only safe plan of working these forests, for the sides of the mountain are very steep, and the rainfall is very heavy. From the top of Waseota fort, the view of the Ratnágiri country, 3,700 feet down below with the hills entirely divested of woods spreading out in interminable complexity, brown and parched, and trending down towards the sea, with the smoke of multitudineous ráb fires rising up from them in all directions to the sky, was a distressful sight to a Forest Officer; the Koyna valley in contrast with the upper portions of its side-walls clothed with green in Reserved Forest, and with the forest-clad steep land-marks of Makrangad or the saddle-back, and the bold outlines of the Mahábleshvar range covered all over with timber, suggests a land of agricultural prosperity. From the 14th to the 27th May, the Conservator was encamped at Mahábleshwar, from whence he proceeded into Poona, his head-quarters station for the monsoon.

259. Leaving Poona in November, after having made a flying visit to Dhulia, the Conservator marched through a part of the Haveli range into the Sirur range of Poona district, and through the Párner, Sangamner and Kopargaon ranges of the Ahmednagar district, by way of the Niphád and Násik ranges, to Násik, by Christmas; Reserved Forests covering the sides of the low hills, bábul forests on the banks of rivers, with their coupes under exploitation, and their compartments closed for reproduction, were visited daily in every direction. The Divisional Forest Officer of Ahmednagar joined the Conservator in his division, and travelled with him a part of the way; and the Collector of the district was met at Párner, when the Conservator conferred with him on forest matters.

260. After Christmas leaving Násik, the Conservator marched through the Dindori and Peint ranges with Mr. Betham, the Divisional Forest Officer; and through the Dharampur State to Párdi in the Surat division, where Mr. Madan, the Divisional Forest Officer, met him; the Goema, Velvunch, Parnera, &c., Reserved Forests were inspected, and the timber in the Vagrech depôt was examined. From Surat the camp went by railway to Godhra in the Panch Mahâls, where forests and forest operations were inspected, and the Conservator was in camp with the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer for some time, examining forests, and works, and discussing the forest question. After visiting the forests round Chámpáner and Páwágad, the Conservator marched with the Political Agent to the Nerbudda at Chándod, and from thence he proceeded, the Forest Officer of the State Mr. W. G. Clabby accompanying him, through the forest country of the Rájpipla State to the Mándvi táluka of the Surat district. A large reservation of forest areas with a better protection of forest growth is

imperative in the Rájpipla State in the interests of agriculture, as well as of other interests which are dependent upon the maintenance of forest growth upon the hilly forest lands, the water-sheds and drainage slopes of a rough and hilly country; the destruction of trees in this State in that portion seen by the Conservator is awful.

261. Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer of Surat, rejoined the Conservator in the Mándvi range, and forests and works were inspected, and then the Conservator proceeded with his camp to the Thána districts, to the Máhim range, wherein forests and coupes under exploitation were visited in company with the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thána, Mr. Millett; and on the 31st March camp was in the Bassein Range of the North Thána division.

262. Mr. Millett, the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thána, has fully maintained his character of an energetic, zealous and capable Forest Officer by administering one of the most difficult divisions in the Presidency, with conspicuous ability, to the entire satisfaction of his Collector and the approval of his Conservator. Of his sub-division officers Mr. Millett commends Mr. Robinson for having throughout the year worked well, both in inspection and office work, having given satisfaction, and having been of great service to the Divisional Forest Officer. Mr. Baptista, Sub-Assistant Conservator, is reported to have been energetic, but he suffered much from sickness, and he was also absent for a time: the work suffered in consequence in his sub-division; but Mr. Baptista's contumacious habit of writing in official correspondence gave trouble and created work. The Collector of Thána, Mr. Sinclair, has recorded that Mr. Millett's management of the division has been very satisfactory and that he is indebted to that officer "for much of the success which has attended the forest administration of Thána of late."

263. Mr. L. Osmaston, who has been in charge of South Thána, is a conscientious and very hard-working officer, and although young in the service, to be selected for such an important administrative position, still having qualified by passing the vernacular and departmental examinations, the Conservator recommended him for the appointment of Divisional Forest Officer, and he has proved a great success, fully justifying his preferment. The Collector has written that he "has much pleasure in recording his satisfaction with the gazetted officers of the division, and his personal and separate opinion that they have, during and since the year under report, considerably improved its administration." Mr. F. D. Fisher, a new trained officer, who arrived in the country at the end of December, was posted to the South Thána division as an Assistant, and proved himself during his short stay there to be energetic and full of interest in his work. Mr. J. H. Clabby is also reported to have worked well: and Mr. A. N. Master, L.C.E., a newly appointed sub-division officer, who had no time to prove his capacity before the year ended, has entered into his new profession with good promise.

264. Mr. F. R. Desái, Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, a Nancy-trained forest officer, has been in charge of the East Khándesh division throughout the year, and has done excellent work; and Mr. Silcock, I.C.S, the Collector of the district, who has had considerable experience of forest conservancy, and of the want of it, when doing duty as a Forest Settlement Officer in the Násik and Sholápur districts, in forwarding the administration report of the East Khándesh forests, has recorded that:—

"Mr. Desai has submitted a very interesting and intelligent account of the year's working, and his report shows satisfactory progress in forest conservancy.

"The revenue from grass and grazing has increased very considerably during the year, being Rs. 85,049 as against Rs. 53,521 in the preceding year, the chief increase being due, as noted above, to fee grazing. In ordinary forest produce—timber, firewood, &c.—there has been a slight decrease, but the receipts from all sources during the year show an increase of Rs. 33,569 over those of the preceding year, which is very satisfactory. The expenditure has also increased, as was natural, by some Rs. 6,110, but the net revenue has risen from Rs. 62,680 in 1890-91 to Rs. 90,139, a marked increase, and which reflects credit on the management of Mr. Desái. With such a large net revenue it should be possible now to make some substantial addition to the Protective Establishment, and thus render less frequent the occurrence of fires, and the consequent destruction of valuable young trees. The

fellings have been strictly improvement, to remove the mature, the decayed and the too thickly crowding, so as to give space to promising trees to develop and to make room for a better generation. Revenue has not been the main object of forest management; to serve agriculture by maintaining the integrity of forests upon the higher levels of the country, and by meeting as far as it was possible to do so all reasonable demands of local supply, have been the effort and endeavour of Forest Officers; while at the same time a careful control of expenditure and the realization of a legitimate income from the forests have been studied, concurrent with the augmentation of the capital value of the forests.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

256. At the commencement of the year the Conservator's camp was in Poona, having come from the Thána districts during the Easter vacation; from thence it went by the Southern Marátha Railway to the Karád range in the Sátára District; and encamping at Ond the Conservator visited the teak and other forests of the range, as well as the coupes of the year about Mhasoli, climbing to the top of the highest peak 3,200 feet above sea level, and he went to the very promising plantation at Chachargaon on the bank of the Koyana river which has been made by forest guards of the beat without any expenditure of Government money, and which contains an advanced growth of teak and other trees. Thunder storms of considerable severity with heavy down-pours of rain occurred almost daily from the 13th to the 17th. The office clerks and heavy camp were sent round by the road *viâ* Karád to Pátan, while the Conservator with a flying camp carried on coolies' heads marched to Yelgaon at the head of the valley; and from there ascended the cross range of hills which forms the divide between the Koyana river drainage on the north and the Wárna river on the south, with a view to prospect for a possible line of road to open out the moist forests upon the crest of eastern slopes of the Sahyádris between the frontiers of the Kolhápur State and the Mala ghát; and at the same time to inspect these forests which contain a wealth of Hirda trees, and to see "the kumri allotments on the Sátára ghâts." From Yelgaon to Bamburwadi of Gud is a stiff climb of 1,000 feet, and from there right up to the Mala ghát a distance of about 40 miles. The country on the top of the hill range is fairly level, presenting "no great engineering difficulties to the construction of a road." There are forest reserves on the plateau, as well as upon the upper drainage slopes of the valleys on either side. To the 27th of April the Conservator was engaged in inspecting the forests at the head waters of the Wárna river, camp being moved almost daily, and considerable distances up and down lofty and steep hills being walked daily; these ever-green forests have improved greatly during the last 7 or 8 years; and the contrast presented between the country they cover, protect and enrich on the one side, and the country of the Ratnágiri district on the western slopes of the Sahyádris, where the forests have been completely shaved, from the vertex to the foot of the western ghâts, and on to the sea board, is very striking; and it affords over-whelming testimony to the vital importance in the interests of the country and people of forest conservancy and of a forest department.

257. The Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Mr. Fry, joined the Conservator's camp at the Mala ghát on the 27th April; and on the 30th the two camps were carried down the hills to Helwak at the head of the Kumbhárli ghát on the Karád and Chiplun cart road, the forests of Patharpunj, Dokhavné, Vaghra and Govara being inspected by the way, and likewise the kumri allotments which are worked on a rotation system, under which kumri must perforce die out if confined to its present sites.

258. After inspecting the forests at the head of the Kumbhárli ghát, and the junglewood rafters which had been brought down from the Dhankal forests to the cart road for sale to cartmen returning with empty carts to the open country, east of the Krishna river, the Conservator marched with a reduced camp up the Koyana valley to Mahábleshvar, which place was reached on the 14th. The office camp was sent round by cart road, by way of Sátára to Máhá-

imperative in the Rájpipla State in the interests of agriculture, as well as of other interests which are dependent upon the maintenance of forest growth upon the hilly forest lands, the water-sheds and drainage slopes of a rough and hilly country; the destruction of trees in this State in that portion seen by the Conservator is awful.

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"Mr. Desai has submitted a very interesting and intelligent account of the year's working, and his report shows satisfactory progress in forest conservancy.

"The revenue from grass and grazing has increased very considerably during the year, being Rs. 85,049 as against Rs. 53,521 in the preceding year, the chief increase being due, as noted above, to fee grazing. In ordinary forest produce—timber, firewood, &c.—there has been a slight decrease, but the receipts from all sources during the year show an increase of Rs. 33,569 over those of the preceding year, which is very satisfactory. The expenditure has also increased, as was natural, by some Rs. 6,110, but the net revenue has risen from Rs. 62,680 in 1890-91 to Rs. 90,139, a marked increase, and which reflects credit on the management of Mr. Desái. With such a large net revenue it should be possible now to make some substantial addition to the Protective Establishment, and thus render less frequent the occurrence of fires, and the consequent destruction of valuable young trees. The

expenditure is only 40 per cent. of the revenue, and out of the handsome surplus available, there should be no difficulty in augmenting the permanent staff.

"On the whole, the report is a very satisfactory one except in the one point, the number of cattle which have had to be impounded, but as few or no complaints have been received from the owners of the cattle, it may be presumed they were well aware of what they were doing, and it may be hoped that this year's experience will act as a warning, and that in the report for 1892-93 a substantial decrease under this head will be shown, at least as regards the open forest."

265. Mr. R. S. Fagan, Deputy Conservator, was in charge of the West Khándesh division for the first three months of the year, and Mr. Desái held it for the next four and a half months, when Mr. E. G. Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, was appointed to the charge. This officer did not know the vernacular of the district, nor had he ever before been in charge of a forest division, but he very soon acquired a knowledge of the language, and quickly mastered the intricacies of the management, and has done very well indeed, as will be seen from his Collector's notes, which read as under :—

"The report is a very satisfactory one, so far as revenue is concerned, but it is disappointing to find that there has been no decrease in the ravages caused by fire.

"Expenditure has increased slightly, but was due mainly, it appears, to the Forest Settlement Office, so that with no increased expenditure on Conservancy or Establishment, the gross revenue has risen from Rs. 1,68,236 in 1890-91 to Rs. 2,01,900 during the year under report, which is quite a record for the division, as Mr. Oliver notes, and reflects credit on himself and his subordinates. With a net revenue of over one lákh, it ought to be possible to substantially increase the protective establishment. For the large area under reservation in this division a force of only 219 round and beat guards is absurdly inadequate, and it is quite impossible to enforce adequate protection without a considerable increase. Government possesses a valuable property in these reserves, and it is worth while taking care of them, and this cannot be properly done with the present insufficient staff."

266. Mr. Oliver reports that his sub-division officer, Mr. Ganesh Sakhárám Hingé, carried out the work of auctions in Nawápur and Nizámpur very successfully, and is a very hard-working and energetic officer; and Mr. Fagan likewise gives this sub-division officer a high character for work.

267. Mr. W. G. Betham has been Divisional Forest Officer of Násik, and the administration has been carried on smoothly and efficiently by him, commanding the approval of his Collector, Mr. Porteous, and of the Conservator also. Mr. Betham reports that his sub-division officer, Mr. Wallinger, has worked exceedingly well, and was of great use in the special duty of demarcating forest boundaries by special marks in the Peint táluka. Mr. Winter, I.C.S., who had succeeded as Collector of Násik, in forwarding his Divisional Forest Officer's report remarked :—

"This district forest report ought to be an interesting record of the working and improvement of a magnificent State property, and it should be a cardinal principle that all the moneys levied in the district, and credited to the Forest Department should, after paying the working expenses and a fair percentage of the Conservator's and other controlling establishments, be spent in the district from a forest point of view."

268. Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has held charge of the Ahmednagar division throughout the year, and has performed his duties, as usual, to the entire satisfaction of his Collector, and of the Conservator of the Circle; he has been active, zealous and hard-working. The Collector of Ahmednagar notes the following upon Mr. Wilkins' annual report :—

"The Divisional Forest Officer is to be congratulated on being able to show a fair surplus of receipts over expenditure, which, as he points out, has been due chiefly to increased collection on account of grazing fees, and to less expenditure on account of wire-fencing."

269. Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was Divisional Forest Officer of Poona during the year, except for a break of about three months at the end of the hot weather and the first half of the rains, when he was absent on privilege leave, and Mr. Gleadow, Deputy Conservator, acted for him. Mr. Wroughton has administered the Poona division with care, intelligence and discretion: and reports that his sub-division forest officer, Mr. Gaunde, has worked to his entire satisfaction.

270. Mr. Frank Gleadow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who discharged the duties of Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, during Mr. Wroughton's absence

on short leave, was then transferred to the Southern Circle, until the close of the year; but he conducted the examination in forestry of the L. C. E. graduates of the Bombay University in the cold weather.

271. Mr. Christopher Greatheed, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, had charge of the Sátára division up to the 24th June 1891, when he was transferred to the Southern Circle; and Mr. G. D. Pánse, Bombay C. S., held interim charge until the 4th June following, upon which date Mr. R. S. Fagan, Deputy Conservator, Fourth Grade, arrived from West Khándesh and took over the Sátára division, and remained in charge up to the end of the year: upon his administration report the Collector of Sátára has remarked:—

"The district has been under Mr. Fagan for three-fourth of the year in question, and during that period he has travelled over the whole district, and made himself well acquainted with it.

"I consider that in Mr. Fagan Government have a Forest Officer on whom great reliance can be placed. He is kindly disposed to the rayats, keenly alive to the interests of his forest, and indefatigable in work. It has been a pleasure to me to have him as my Forest Officer."

272. Mr. Fagan does not speak favorably of his sub-division officer Mr. Lakshman Dáji Joshi, who has not, seemingly, worked to his satisfaction.

273. Mr. Samuel Hornidge, A.M.I.C.E., has been Divisional Forest Officer of Sholápur throughout the year, and has managed the district with commendable zeal and industry; the charge of the Akalkot forests, which have been under the Sholápur division for several years, was made over to the Rája of that State on the 25th November 1891, when the Rája was installed in the government of his own country by the Commissioner, Central Division, under orders of Government.

274. In forwarding the Surat Divisional Forest Officer's administration report the Collector of Surat remarks:—

"In the Mándvi táluka, where the great bulk of the Reserved Forest of the Surat district lies, the department has worked without friction. Mr. Weir remarks that he found the people fairly well supplied with firewood and with grazing. The forests in Bulsár, Chikhli and Párdi tálukas are not of importance.

"In the more populous tálukas, Chorási, Olpád, Jalálpur and Bulsár, there is a crying want of wood for fuel. People use up their farm-yard manure for this purpose, not because they prefer it, but because wood is too scarce and expensive. The demand for land is such that there are but few even isolated fields left which are adopted for ordinary fuel reserves. The undersigned is instituting a systematic enquiry as to what sort of land Government still have on their hands in these tálukas, with a view to seeing what can be made of them. If the experiment of growing casuarina on the sand banks of Tithal is successful, it is probable that it may be largely extended."

And in transmitting the same the Political Agent, Khándesh, states:—

"It is gratifying to find that the department is gradually enlisting the sympathies of the villagers in the matter of fire protection. This is a matter of great importance in a country like the Dángs where the people must be left so much to themselves.

"Apparently the people are satisfied with the manner in which the Forest Department is exploiting the timber, as no complaints have been received."

275. Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Madan, L.C.E., has been Divisional Forest Officer throughout the year, and has worked extremely well despite repeated attacks of malarious fever. During the rains he caused some rafts of timber to be floated down the Ambiká river from Waghai in the Dángs, a distance of about 60 miles, in order to test the capability of the Ambiká for timber-rafting; the results were encouraging. And during the travelling season Mr. Madan, personally made a detailed survey of the river-bed in order to ascertain the location and extent of rocky obstructions within the channel, the removal of which would clear the water-way for timber-rafting; the data obtained will serve for the preparation of a plan and estimate of cost for clearing the channel, which will result in large savings in the conveyance of timber from the Dángs forests to the coast markets and the depôt at Wagreh: some rocks at a rapid near Waghai were blasted away experimentally at a small expenditure, and trees and brushwood growing in the river-bed were cut down and removed. Mr. Madan likewise selected and obtained lands for a timber depôt at Wagreh, at which timber floated

down the Ambiká and Káveri rivers can be landed directly. Mr. Madan displayed commendable energy in floating the timber felled during the season in the Mándvi range down the Tápti river to Fulpáda near Surat, at a very short notice, when it was found that the timber-dealers had combined to defeat the auction sales in the temporary sale depôts within the limits of the range: Mr. Madan reports that his sub-division forest officer, Mr. Krishnáji Bábáji Phadké, who was appointed late in the season, worked well, and was very useful in supervising timber operations in the Upper Dángs.

276. Mr. H. W. Keys, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, was Divisional Forest Officer of the Panch Maháls during the year, excepting three months from 12th August to 11th November, when he was absent on privilege leave, and Mr. W. A. Wallinger acted in his stead. Mr. Keys has commanded the approval of both his Collector and the Conservator by the satisfactory way in which he has managed his district; and his Collector, Mr. Ommanney, I.C.S., has recorded upon the year's administration that:—

"The financial results shew a satisfactory increase. It is probable that the improved sales are due in some measure to greater watchfulness and strictness in dealing with the material on waste and occupied lands.

"The Collector has again to express approval of the activity and care, which Mr. Keys has devoted to his work."

277. Mr. T. B. Fry has been Divisional Forest Officer of Working Plans during the whole of the year, and has been employed in the Poona, Sátára, Nasik and Thána districts; his establishments have during the year marked out in detail and mapped 443 compartments to serve as coupes, which represent a total area of 17,991 acres to be under exploitation; and in addition to this other compartments, which are not to become coupes at once, have been demarcated. The Conservator has been generally satisfied with Mr. Fry's work.

278. The several Divisional Forest Officers in the Northern Circle have, it will be seen from the foregoing remarks, earned the approval of their respective Collectors to whom they stand in the position of Forest Assistant, by their devotion to, and their intelligent and satisfactory performance of, their duties; and at the same time they have, one and all, and their Sub-Assistant Conservators also, co-operated heartily and loyally with the Conservator of the Circle in carrying out the at-all-times difficult work of forest administration; and they deserve his sincere thanks.

279. Several of the subordinate officers have been specially mentioned by their respective Divisional Forest Officers, for having worked honestly and industriously to promote the forest interests of the State; and as they are all personally known to the Conservator having joined the service under his appointment, and having served all their service under his observation, and as their duties are very trying, and as their position is an extremely difficult one, the Conservator has much pleasure in recording their names in this history as approved servants:—

V. D. P. Rebeiro, L.C.E.
Shaik Abbas Shaik Alli Patrik.
Hasanalli Mahmadalli.
Ganesh Rámchandra Sámant.
Náráyan Rájárám Vadwatharkar.
Sadáshiv Pándurang Limaye.
Abdul Rasul Khájábaksh.
Váman Gopál Tumne.
Rámchandra Rávji Bodwadkar.
Kasam Aga Mirza Aga.
Sitárám Hari Vaze.
Dinkar Náráyan Dámle.
Hari Anant Bhadbhade.
Vishnu Mahádev Tilak.
Báláji Dhonddeo Dhekne.
Ganesh Rámchandra Athavle.
Govind Rámchandra Takle.
Keshav Pándurang Kavthekar.
Harilál Chandraprasád Desái.

280. The discipline of the Circle is looked after very closely by the Divisional Forest Officers as will be seen from the black list of the year.

complaint. All the range forest offices and the accounts and records of depôt forest officers and round guards were examined and reported upon during the year by the Divisional and sub-division officers; while the offices of the latter were examined by their immediate superiors.

285. The Forest Classes at the College of Science, Poona, contained 19 students on the rolls at the close of the year. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, sent 5 candidates, the Conservator, Southern Circle, sent 4, and the Conservator, Sind, sent 2, to join the junior class during the year. At the final examination held in September 1891, 4 candidates appeared for and passed the examination. The Forest Classes at the College of Science have every prospect of becoming a success in the future when the projected re-organization of the subordinate staff of the Forest Department will have come into effect, for it is in contemplation to increase the number of professionally educated forest subordinates, and to demand from them a high standard of qualification; and the Forest Classes in the College of Science will supply all the trained subordinates required for the forest services of the Bombay Presidency, especially as one of the European trained forest officers of the Presidency is to be appointed a full-time Professor of Forestry in the College.

286. The Conservator is bound to acknowledge that he has received the greatest consideration and support from Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, and from Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, under whose orders he has been serving during the year. The several Collectors of the different forest divisions in the Circle have also, one and all, taken great interest in forest conservancy, and have taken an active part in the management of the forests of their districts, for which they are responsible, and at the same time they have given cordial assistance to the Forest Department: perfect harmony and kindly feeling have pervaded all official dealings between the Conservator and the Collectors and their Assistants, and also between the Revenue and Forest Departments in the districts generally.

Poona, 31st October 1892.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.